

**MORGAN COUNTY REPORT
OF
ENDANGERED, THREATENED, AND SPECIAL CONCERN
PLANTS, ANIMALS, AND NATURAL COMMUNITIES
OF
KENTUCKY**

**KENTUCKY STATE NATURE
PRESERVES COMMISSION
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www.naturepreserves.ky.gov

Kentucky State Nature Preserves Commission

Key for County List Report

Within a county, elements are arranged first by taxonomic complexity (plants first, natural communities last), and second by scientific name. A key to status, ranks, and count data fields follows.

STATUS

KSNPC: Kentucky State Nature Preserves Commission status:

N or blank = none E = endangered T = threatened S = special concern H = historic X = extirpated

USESA: U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service status:

blank = none C = candidate LT = listed as threatened LE = listed as endangered

SOMC = Species of Management Concern

RANKS

GRANK: Estimate of element abundance on a global scale:

G1 = Critically imperiled

GU = Unrankable

G2 = Imperiled

G#? = Inexact rank (e.g. G2?)

G3 = Vulnerable

G#Q = Questionable taxonomy

G4 = Apparently secure

G#T# = Intraspecific taxa (Subspecies and variety abundances are coded with a 'T' suffix; the 'G' portion of the rank then refers to the entire species)

G5 = Secure

GH = Historic, possibly extinct

GNR = Unranked

GX = Presumed extinct

GNA = Not applicable

SRANK: Estimate of element abundance in Kentucky:

S1 = Critically imperiled

SU = Unrankable

S2 = Imperiled

S#? = Inexact rank (e.g. G2?)

S3 = Vulnerable

S#Q = Questionable taxonomy

S4 = Apparently secure

S#T# = Intraspecific taxa

S5 = Secure

SNR = Unranked

SH = Historic, possibly extirpated

SNA = Not applicable

SX = Presumed extirpated

Migratory species may have separate ranks for different population segments (e.g. S1B, S2N, S4M):

S#B = Rank of breeding population

S#N = Rank of non-breeding population

S#M = Rank of transient population

COUNT DATA FIELDS

OF OCCURRENCES: Number of occurrences of a particular element from a county. Column headings are as follows:

E - currently reported from the county

H - reported from the county but not seen for at least 20 years

F - reported from county & cannot be relocated but for which further inventory is needed

X - known to be extirpated from the county

U - reported from a county but cannot be mapped to a quadrangle or exact location.

The data from which the county report is generated is continually updated. The date on which the report was created is in the report footer. Contact KSNPC for a current copy of the report.

Please note that the quantity and quality of data collected by the Kentucky Natural Heritage Program are dependent on the research and observations of many individuals and organizations. In most cases, this information is not the result of comprehensive or site-specific field surveys; many natural areas in Kentucky have never been thoroughly surveyed, and new species of plants and animals are still being discovered. For these reasons, the Kentucky Natural Heritage Program cannot provide a definitive statement on the presence, absence, or condition of biological elements in any part of Kentucky. Heritage reports summarize the existing information known to the Kentucky Natural Heritage Program at the time of the request regarding the biological elements or locations in question. They should never be regarded as final statements on the elements or areas being considered, nor should they be substituted for on-site surveys required for environmental assessments.

KSNPC appreciates the submission of any endangered species data for Kentucky from field observations. For information on data reporting or other data services provided by KSNPC, please contact the Data Manager at:

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County	Taxonomic Group	Scientific name	Common name	Statuses	Ranks	# of Occurrences				
						E	H	F	X	U
Morgan	Mosses	<i>Polytrichum pallidisetum</i>	A Hair Cap Moss	T /	G4 / S2?	1	0	0	0	0
On soil humus and rocks in moist conditions or hardwood forests.										
Morgan	Vascular Plants	<i>Acer spicatum</i>	Mountain Maple	E /	G5 / S1S2	1	0	0	0	0
Cool, moist, mesic woods. often associated with cool air drainages from caves, or at high elevations; periglacial boulderfields (Weakley 1998).										
Morgan	Vascular Plants	<i>Chrysosplenium americanum</i>	American Golden-saxifrage	T /	G5 / S2?	1	0	0	0	0
Springy or muddy soil, usually in shade (Gleason & Cronquist 1991); springheads, open wooded seeps, seepage banks of spring-fed streams, seasonally wet sandstone rocks, rills, cool wet areas.										
Morgan	Vascular Plants	<i>Circaea alpina</i>	Small Enchanter's Nightshade	S /	G5 / S3	2	0	0	0	0
COOL MOIST WOODS AND OPENINGS INCLUDING MESIC WOODED RAVINES.										
Morgan	Vascular Plants	<i>Cypripedium parviflorum</i>	Small Yellow Lady's-slipper	T /	G5 / S2	0	0	1	0	0
Bogs, mossy swamps and woods, wet shores; in KY, rich mesic forested slopes.										
Morgan	Vascular Plants	<i>Juglans cinerea</i>	White Walnut	S / SOMC	G3G4 / S3	1	0	0	0	0
MESIC WOODED RAVINES AND ALONG STREAMS										
Morgan	Vascular Plants	<i>Lespedeza stuevei</i>	Tall Bush-clover	S /	G4? / S3?	1	0	0	0	0
Dry hillside, woodland.										
Morgan	Vascular Plants	<i>Thaspium pinnatifidum</i>	Cutleaf Meadow-parsnip	T / SOMC	G2G3 / S2S3	1	0	0	0	0
Dry mesic forests with limestone outcropping.										
Morgan	Freshwater Mussels	<i>Epioblasma triquetra</i>	Snuffbox	E / SOMC	G3 / S1	1	0	0	0	0
Occurs in medium-sized streams to large rivers generally on mud, rocky, gravel, or sand substrates in flowing water (Baker 1928, Buchanan 1980, Johnson 1978, Murrery and Leonard 1962, Parmalee 1967). Often deeply buried in substrate and overlooked by collectors.										
Morgan	Freshwater Mussels	<i>Simpsonaias ambigua</i>	Salamander Mussel	T / SOMC	G3 / S2S3	2	0	1	0	0
OFTEN FOUND BURIED IN SUBSTRATE SUCH AS SOFT MUD AND/OR GRAVEL, AND/OR UNDER FLAT STONES IN SHALLOW WATER IN SMALL STREAMS WHERE THE CURRENT MAY BE SWIFT (BAKER 1928, BUCHANAN 1980, GOODRICH AND VAN DER SCHALIE 1944).										
Morgan	Freshwater Mussels	<i>Villosa lienosa</i>	Little Spectaclecase	S /	G5 / S3S4	0	1	0	0	0
INHABITS SMALL TO MEDIUM-SIZED RIVERS, USUALLY IN SHALLOW WATER ON A SAND/MUD/DETRITUS BOTTOM (PARMALEE 1967, GORDON AND LAYZER 1989).										
Morgan	Fishes	<i>Lampetra appendix</i>	American Brook Lamprey	T /	G4 / S2	1	0	0	0	0
Raceways, riffles, and flowing margins of permanently flowing streams and rivers with gravel, sand and sediment bottoms (Burr and Warren 1986). Ammocoetes live in sand and sediment of pools and backwaters.										
Morgan	Fishes	<i>Noturus stigmosus</i>	Northern Madtom	S / SOMC	G3 / S2S3	0	1	0	0	0
LARGE STREAMS AND RIVERS IN MODERATE TO SWIFT CURRENT OVER GRAVEL AND SAND, AND SOMETIMES DEBRIS OR PONDWEED FOR COVER (BURR AND WARREN 1986, ETNIER AND STARNES 1993).										
Morgan	Reptiles	<i>Elaphe guttata guttata</i>	Corn Snake	S /	G5T5 / S3	1	0	0	0	0
The species is found in virtually all upland situations including prairie, fields, woods, and around settlements and buildings, especially cornfields (Wright and Wright 1957). Apparently they do not occur in bottomlands since these are not included in any references. In KY, the species has been found everywhere from woodlands to cultivated fields, preferring woodland edge and overgrown fence rows. The species often burrows under cover and can be found occasionally under logs, rocks, debris, etc.										
Morgan	Breeding Birds	<i>Accipiter striatus</i>	Sharp-shinned Hawk	S /	G5 / S3B,S4N	2	0	0	0	0
FOREST AND OPEN WOODLAND, CONIFEROUS, MIXED, OR DECIDUOUS, PRIMARILY IN CONIF. IN MORE NORTHERN AND MOUNTAINOUS PORTION OF RANGE (B83 COM01NA). MIGRATES THROUGH VARIOUS HABITATS, MAINLY ALONG RIDGES, LAKESHORES, & COASTLINES (B83NAT01NA).										
Morgan	Breeding Birds	<i>Ammodramus henslowii</i>	Henslow's Sparrow	S / SOMC	G4 / S3B	2	0	0	0	0
OPEN FIELDS & MEADOWS W/ GRASS INTERSPERSED W/ WEEDS OR SHRUBBY VEG., ESPEC. IN DAMP OR LOW-LYING AREAS, ADJACENT TO SALT MARSH IN SOME AREAS. IN MIGRATION & WINTER ALSO IN GRASSY AREAS ADJACENT TO PINE WOODS OR SECOND-GROWTH WOODS.										

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Morgan	Breeding Birds	<i>Cistothorus platensis</i>	Sedge Wren	S /	G5 / S3B	1	0	0	0	0
		Grasslands and savanna, especially where wet or boggy, sedge marshes, locally in dry cultivated grainfields. In migration and winter also in brushy grasslands. (B83COM01NA)								
Morgan	Breeding Birds	<i>Corvus corax</i>	Common Raven	T /	G5 / S1S2	1	0	0	0	0
		VARIOUS SITUATIONS FROM LOWLANDS TO MOUNTAINS, OPEN COUNTRY TO FORESTED REGIONS, AND HUMIDS REGIONS TO DESERT; MOST FREQUENTLY IN HILLY OR MOUNTAINOUS AREAS, ESPECIALLY IN VICINITY OF CLIFFS (B83COM01NA).								
Morgan	Mammals	<i>Corynorhinus rafinesquii</i>	Rafinesque's Big-eared Bat	S / SOMC	G3G4 / S3	8	0	0	0	0
		Rafinesque's big-eared bats use a variety of sites for roosting including caves, protected sites along cliffines, old mine portals, abandoned tunnels, cisterns, old or seldom used buildings, etc. Apparently less frequently use tree cavities.								
Morgan	Mammals	<i>Corynorhinus townsendii virginianus</i>	Virginia Big-eared Bat	E / LE	G4T2 / S1	2	0	0	0	0
		THE VIRGINIA BIG-EARED BAT IS A CAVE-DWELLING SPECIES THAT HAS BEEN SELDOM REPORTED ANYWHERE BUT IN A CAVE. THE SPECIES WILL USE SMALL ROCKHOUSES AND OTHER PROTECTED SITES ALONG CLIFFLINES, ESPECIALLY FOR SUMMER ROOSTING AND MATERNITY SITES.								
Morgan	Mammals	<i>Myotis sodalis</i>	Indiana Bat	E / LE	G2 / S1S2	1	0	0	0	0
		Indiana bats use primarily caves for hibernacula, although they are occasionally found in old mine portals.								